PARIS, NOVEMBER 3, 1853.

The most important and significant intelligence taken to the United States by this mail is, I think, so far as the Eastern question is concerned, the nomination of Gen. D'HILLIERS as French Ambassador at Constantinople. This appointment was officially announced in the Moniteur of day before yesterday, as follows:

" By Imperial decree, dated 30th of October, rendered upon the proposition of the Minister, Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, the General of Division, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Vice President of the Senate, has been nominated Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in place of M. DE LACOUR, called to other

· The appointment of this distinguished military officer to a post hitherto occupied by men of purely civil education acquires additional significancy from the exclusively military composition of the whole personnel of the embassy. Gen. D'HILLIERS is accompanied by three officers of the Imperial staff, by Major BEURMANN, of the artillery, and Major Joujon, of the corps of engineers, who are all attached to the person of the Ambassador, and by other officers of all arms. The new Ambassador and his suite left Paris for Constantinople on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st, the day after his nomination. The question new naturally arises, why this embassy of purely military men, none of whom, from the Ambassador down to the last attaché, have ever manifested remarkable aptitude for any function without the strict sphere of their profession? Is the Emperor of the French of opinion that there is no longer place or need at Constantinople for civil diplomates, that he makes, thus promptly and totally, the toga yield to arms? Does he think French military as well as naval operations in the East among the probable events of the future? And is this embassy of officers but the forerunner of a military expeditionary corps? Is it simply a thinly disguised manner of acceding, without too directly offending Russia, to the Sultan's late request that a corps of French officers might be sent to him for the purpose of aiding in the more complete military organization of his army and empire? Or, with perhaps something of truth, or of seeming truth, in both those suppositions, are there really ulterior views not yet perhaps quite definite even to the French Cabinet itself, and which it would be still less likely to avow? The future only can answer these questions; but I cannot help adding that England will be wanting to her usually prudent policy and intelligent foresight if she does not promptly respond to this new military organization of the French embassy at Constantinople 19 a remodelling of The news from the seat of the war on the Danube since

my last is of interesting, but not, it would seem, of entirely reliable character. It is certain, however, that active hostilities have commenced. On Sunday, the 23d of October, a Russian flotilla, composed of two steamers and eight gun-boats, which was proceeding up the river with provisions for the Russian troops that occupy the principalities, was fired upon and attempted to be stopped by the garrison of the Turkish fort of Isaktcha, (Iassachi,) on the right bank of the Danube, in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. The Russians succeeded in forcing the passage and burning the fortress of Isakteha, with the loss, however, of the colonel in command of the flotilla, three officers, and twelve men killed, and some fifty wounded. This affair is erroneously reported by most French journals as the commencement of hostilities by the Russians. and more as an odious violation by them of the treaty of Adrianople, which interdicts the use of the Danube, above the confluence of the Pruth, to Russian vessels of war. Now, it happens, unfortunately for this anti-Russian argument, that the fortress of Isaktcha is located some thirty miles below the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube, and that the latter, from its mouth up to the confidence, washes on the north the Russian province of Besearabia, and on the south the Turkish province of Bulgaria, and the right of navigation on the Danube, as high as the configence of the Pruth, is common to both high as the confisence of the Pruth, Is common to both there be any, of this first act of hostilities must fall upon

This morming's papers all announce, but with many variations as to details, the crossing of the Danube, near Widdin, by a large corps of the Turkish army. Some estimate the attacking corps at 20,000, some at 30,000, and some at 52,000 men. The Turks took immediate possession (27th October) of the small town of Kalafat, on the left bank. A small Russian force which occupied the town retired without resistance. All accounts agree that as yet the Russian policy seems to be purely defensive. The Russian commander is calling in advanced pests and forming a strong line of defence at some distance from the Danube, in hopes of drawing the enemy entirely without the protection of the strong positions at present occupied by Oman Pacua on the right bank. Some believe that the Turks will be in sufficient force to beat the Bussians this winter, and even astee them from the principalises. But even those who believe and hope this most firmly do not doubt that, with the opening spring, the Russians, in overwhelming force, will be in a condition to take a terrible revenge. But it is not likely that the Emperor of Russia has occupied these provinces with a military force insufficient for the maintenance of that occupation even against numerically superior forces, having, as he will have, the advantage of acting on the defensive, and of being attacked in rositions which he has had abundant time to select with care and strongly fortify. But there is danger that partial and apparent success of the Turks this winter on the left bank of the Danube may provoke the Czar to such retaliation next spring as to involve other Powers in the war, from the apprehension that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is in imminent danger.

I ought to have stated above that one of the morning papers asserts that the new French Ambassador to Constantinople has received from this Government instrucbassy, to do nothing that will afford to Austria a pretext of November 4th says: to depart from the neutrality which she has declared to be her policy during the war between Russia and Turkey; for no doubt is entertained that if Austria takes up arms it will be on the side of Russia. But we have to-day other news of a more pacific cha-

racter relative to this Eastern question. The Czar is said to have addressed, through M. NESSELRODE, a communication to foreign courts, protesting his continued desire for peace, and his regrets that the Sultan had so egregiously mistaken the imperial intentions with regard to him as to actually declare war against Russia. The Czar is said to have expressed the opinion that the quarrel was still easy of settlement; and he did not doubt that it would be promptly settled if the Porte would only send to the Russian headquarters a plenipotentiary for that purpose. France and England, it is said, refused assent to this proposal, and then jointly agreed upon other terms of settlement, which, as is confidently hoped, will prove acceptable to all parties, as Austria and Prussia have already adhered. These terms, dit-on, are based upon the immediate evacuation of the principalities by Russia and a guaranty by the Four Powers that the dangerous interpretation apprehended by Turkey shall never be carried into effect. There are two absurdities which should induce the instant rejection of this improbable story. First, the idea that the Czar would consent to the imposition upon him d terms so often formally and peremptorily rejected; and, second, that Austria and Prussia would commit themselves to a measure so certain to embroil them with their powerful neighbor and protector, Russia. A proposition of the same sort is said to have been simultaneously made to the Sultan at Constantinople, to have been accepted by him, and to have been the cause of the dispatch of orders to Omer Pacha, on the Danube, to refrain from active hostilities till 1st No-

vember, unless hostilities had already commenced. stant rise in the price of bread in France. The very ac-

nent have provoked has not yet had the effect of arrestng the upward progress of prices. A rise of 1fr. 82c. per hectolitre (12 cents per bushel) of wheat has taken place during the last month. The average price throughout is struck for the last of every month. Here is the progression for the last four months; the average price per hectolitre (2 5-6 bushels very nearly) was-

......21fr. 58c. (\$1.42 1-10 per bushel.)25fr. 66c. (\$1.49 6-10 31st July ... 31st October

Yet the price of bread in this department of the Seine Paris) is still arbitrarily maintained at 40c. the kilogramme, (3 4-10 cents per lb.)

General PIERCE's representative at Madrid, Mr. Soule had an audience for the presentation of his letters to the Queen of Spain on the 22d ultimo. You have already sion and of the reply of the Queen. They do not depart either of them from the stereoytyped form of those ceremonial phrases, except perhaps that the Queen's contains no expression of gracious good will and respect towards the person of the Minister himself. The Journal des Debats, of Paris, noticing this reception in an editorial article of the day before yesterday, says:

"The address of Mr. Soule was expected with impadays before his departure for Europe he publicly held language in which were remarked expressions wounding to Spain, and little compatible with the diplomatic func tions with which he was at the time invested. Mr. Soule get over the difficulty with perfect propriety. His language in presence of the Queen was in all respects unex-ceptionable. It is reported at Madrid that Mr. Soule, having in conformity with usage communicated his ad-dress to M. Calderon de la Barca, Minister of Foreign The Ottoman manifesto was undoubtedly justifiable, but Affairs, the latter requested the suppression of certain phrases deemed objectionable, (inacceptables.) Mr. Soule consented with readiness that the expressions objected to should be struck out. Contrary to custom at Madrid, Mr. Soule delivered his address in English. Foreign Ministers have always employed the French language in their efficial audiences. The French language has thus been spoiled of its ancient privilege. Ought it to have expected this contemptuous treatment at the hand of an race would probably have spared our language this

The Debats errs in its statement of the invariableness of the custom to use the French language upon the reception of Ministers at Madrid. The address of the English Ambassador, Lord Howden, was in his native tongue; and one might without much temerity venture to assert that three out of four at least of the antecedent American Ministers at that court would have been unable to deliver presentation addresses in any other than the

English language. The official journal, the Moniteur, of Brussels, publishes n its number of the 28th ultimo a law sanctioning the convention framed between the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and a company formed for the establishment of a service of steamboat navigation between Antwerp ceeding that an extension of the preliminary armistice, as and the United States; capital 5,000,000 francs, divided recently announced, was agreed to by the Ottoman Govof a service of steamboat navigation between Antwerp inte 5,000 shares of 1,000 francs each. The General Society for the Promotion of National Industry subscribes for 1,000 shares; certain individuals have taken 1,500 more, and the Belgian Transatlantic Steamboat Company not time enough for these orders to reach it before hoscommenced operations on the 1st November instant.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST .- LATER.

The conflict at length appears to have commenced from Vienna are to be relied upon:

VIENNA, Nov. 3 .- According to private intelligence re eived here, Bucharest and all the towns in the principalities have been placed in a state of siege. Martial w had been proclaimed, and correspondence with the Turks prohibited on pain of death. The first conflict was ounts report the fleets on the move from Lampsaki to

BUCHAREST, Oct. 22.—Prince Gortschakoff has left for Krajowa. His departure has produced a profound sensa-A battle is expected in that direction. Krajowa is full of Russian troops, and ten thousand foot and some regiments of horse and artillery are expected to reinforce em. A line of Cossack couriers is established between Krajowa and Bucharest.

parties. The responsibility, therefore, and the often, it for resolving is Omar Pacha's address to his troops had arrived at Constantinople, and that certain British "Officers and soldiers from Asia, Africa, and Europe: The

which a powerful enemy wishes to take from you. It has by Abdul-Medjid."

The following is the proclamation which has been addressed to his army by Omar Pacha, previous to crosting the Danube:

"Imperial Soldiers: When firm and courageous we shall engage the enemy we will not fly, but sacrifice body and soul to be avenged. Look to the Koran; on the Koran we have sworn. You are Mussulmans, and I doubt not you are ready ment. But if there be among you a single man afraid of war let him say so, for it is dangerous to face the enemy with such men. He who is under the feeling of fear should be employed

"Soldiers, let us purify our hearts, and then put confidence in the aid of God. Let us do battle, and sacrifice ourselves itse our ancestors, and as they bequeathed our country and our was subscribed by the Imperial Bank and other great was subscribed by the Imperial Bank and other great rave. God will assuredly give them the victory. se our ancestors, and as they bequeath them to our childrea.

Solution to us, we ought to bequeath them to our childrea.

Solution are all aware that the great object of this life is to zerve.

The rioters at Wigan had settled down into the hum.

we and serve in these principles!" There does not seem to be any strong or general ference was revived, and it was even reported that and so "order reigned." The turn-outs were becoming the whole matter was finally arranged. Consols, badly off for food, and already showed symptoms of rethe whole matter was finally arranged. Consols, too, had risen, which is an indication that ultimate war is not yet seriously apprehended by parties been confined to bouts at fisticuffs. whose interest it is to be well advised of the prostions to be especially careful, in the conduct of his em. | pects of the Eastern question. The London Times

"We remain still without any positive intelligence either of the military operations on the Danube or of the effect produced by Omar Pacha's movement on the Cabinets most immediately interested in the dispute, but inlications are happily observable, both at home and abroad, of a general inclination to disregard this outbreak of ferocity or impatience, and to look rather at the attitudes | flooded all the lower streets. Business was g of European Governments than at the incidents of an nomalous war.

"It is well known that the Emperor Nicholas was desirous of escaping the extremities he had provoked, and being impossible to ascertain how many persons fell with the Ottoman Government had actually assented to the it into the flood. The country for thirty miles round was the Ottoman Government had actually assented to the conditions of peace at the moment that the Ottoman inundated from the various streams, and a great many army was beginning hostilities. Under ordinary circumhouses and trees were swept away. We have similar accounts from Limerick and Waterford. from Constantinople; but it is clearly hazardous to assume that troops, whose ardor could only be satisfied first by a declaration and then by a commencement of war, in opposition to the views of their own Government, can now e stopped in mid career by the injunction of a distant authority.

" Possibly the orders of the Divan may reach the Turkish commander before the occurrence of an actual collision; possibly his army may be rendered less warlike by the reception it encounters; or possibly the Russians may advisedly make way for the Ottoman columns, in pursuance of some settled policy; but, considering the avowed resolutions of Omar Pacha to drive the enemy before him, and pass the 1st of November in Bucharest, we do not see that any event is so probable as that of an

"The conjecture shows how difficult it is to reconcile the two theories of protection and independence, and what embarrassments may result, when a State which notoriously depends on the support of others for its preservation assumes nevertheless the regulation of its own olicy, without deference to its protectors. The Turks have a clear case of war against Russia, and a most absolute right to fall upon the Russian army as they are doing now. But, inasmuch as their ultimate reliance must be placed upon the co-operation of foreign Governments, some attention was incontestably due to the interests of the Governments thus engaged in the quarrel. It is the In the mean time winter is approaching, with a con- interest of Europe to maintain peace; it is the desire of the Turkish population to gratify themselves with the in-

tive importation which the recent measures of Govern-dulgence of war, and this desire has now been satisfied at the expense of those upon whom the eventual response

sibility must fall. "The Turks have thus combined the privileges of The Turks have thus combined the privileges of a self-supporting Government with the advantages of a protected State, and have gone to war without incurring the full risk of its penalties. On the supposition that they unaided can expell the Russians from the Principalities, their course is justifiable, but on this supposition our whole trouble for the last six months has been utterly gratuities. On the contexts beautiful. gratuitous. On the contrary hypothesis, they can hardly be warranted in attempting to do after their own fashion what they must ultimately leave to be done by others under conditions of greater perplexity than before

"As Europe had taken the responsibility of protecting the Ottoman empire, it should have been left to pursue its own policy of peace or give its own signal for war, whereas we are now charged with the obligation of preserving Turkey, and yet threatened at the same time with the loss of that peace for the sake of which the obligation was assumed. In ordinary transactions the safeguard against such embarrassments is the conditional character doubtless received copies of his address upon that occa- affixed to the protection afforded, which is naturally made contingent upon the proper deportment of the protected party. Here, however, this surety fails, for the support of Europe is given on European grounds, and would be called for with the same imperativeness, whatever might be the rolley of the Ports. be the policy of the Porte.

" It is perfectly true that, though the Russians created a casus belli before the midsummer, the Turks did not de clare war till after Michaelmas; that even this declaration was conditional, and that a further suspension of hos-tilities was assented to by the Divan at the carnest instance of its supporters. But these circumstances prove only that the Porte did exhibit forbearance, whereas we must needs think that such forbearance should, in the pesition of the Ottoman empire, have been commensurate n its extent with the views of its protectors.

" The Governments of Europe were eagerly engaged in procuring the evacuation of the Principalities, nor need the Turks have taken the matter into their own hands only as the manifesto of a nation competent to fight its own battles and to bear its own responsibilities. As a declaration from a protected State it failed in its argument, for no reason could be shown for endangering Eu-ropean interests when the avowed object of the quarrel night have been obtained without any such risks."

The Oest Correspondence, the official journal published at Vienna, says that "all the Powers, Russia included, orator of French origin? An orator of pure American are as fully intent on the maintenance of peace as they were before the Turkish declaration of war."

> Respecting the alleged attempt at further negotiation between the belligerents, the London Times says:

"It is distressing to reflect upon the promising prospects of the negotiation thus violently interrupted, but we may state that the settlement now rudely adjourned did really appear to be at hand. The assent of the Ottoman Government had been actually obtained to a note which, as it had been drawn up with the full knowledge of the Czar's avowed views, could hardly have failed at St. Petersburgh. The Emperor of Russia, first at Olmutz and afterwards more particularly through a despatch of Count Nesselrode's, had explained the conditions by which he was ready to be bound, so that when these had been so framed as to receive the approval of the Porte the work of adjustment appeared to be substantially accomplished. It was to give effect to negotiations thus successfully proernment; but in this respect, as now appears, the Divan had given promise beyond its power of performance. Whether the army refused to obey the orders from Constantinople, or whether, as is more probable, the tilities had commenced, is a question of little consequence. We are not disposed to attribute any wilfulness or any insincerity to the Turkish Government; on the contrary, we have no doubt that they were truly anxious to obtain the recognition of their claims without further risk; but it is clear that allowance must be made in these transacon both sides, if the following telegraphic despatches | tions for the operation of a Power entirely distinct from the constituted authorities of the Ottoman Empire.'

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF NOV. 5. VIENNA, NOVEMBER 4 .- The following is an official ommunication from Bucharest: "Two thousand Turks expected to take place at Krajowa. Semi-official ac- appeared at Guirgero, and fired into the town. In the conflict many Russians and Turks were killed. The Turks retreated up the river and the Russians followed them. At Kalafat there are daily skirmishes. The Turks respect foreign property under the Austrian flag."

PARIS, NOVEMBER 4 .- A private telegraphic despatch from Vienna of November 3d announces the defeat of the Turkish corps which had passed the Danube near Kala-Paris, Nov. 3 .- A letter from Marseilles states that fat. A private telegraphic despatch from Constantinople rs had left for Schumle

FROM THE LONDUN OF PARIS, PRIDAY .- The Presse confirms the news of your tathers been confided to your patriotic honor; it has as yet no blot on it. Know, then, that you cannot move a step without a voice rising from the earth and saying. This dust that you tread under foot is our ashes—the ashes of your fathers; privan re? Soldiers! let us altogether ewear to spill our blood unto the last drop to uphold the integrity of the throne of our Emperor and beloved Sovereign the Sultan, Abdul Medicid."

The service of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of seven thousand troops at Kalafat of the survival of the survi valry between Kalafat and Krajowa. The affair lasted

two hours, when the Russians retreated toward Slatina. The Presse states on the authority of a Constantinople letter of the 21st October that Redschid Pacha has consented to a fresh draught of a note by Lord Redeliffe, stormy conferences.

BRITAIN.

In political news there is little stirring beyond surin the hospitals or other-compations; but he who remains with us and turns his back on the enemy shall be shot. Let the so long on the stretch that the announcement that hossurageous men, whe long to manifest their devotedness to so long on the stretch that the announcement that hosilgion are the throne, remain. Their hearts are unued excitement than a mere rumor would have been some months ago.

"Soldiers! May God protect all who have the honor to be. bler capacity of beggars, and for some days had perambulated the town in parties, soliciting the contributions of the storekeepers and other inhabitants. The magistrates were threatening to put down the begging parties impression in England that any serious belligerent by the aid of the military. A force of county police, operations will result. The rumor of a new conturning to their work at former prices. So had broken out at Blackburn, but as yet the "riots" had

> On the 2d instant the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at meeting of the "Reformatory Institution for Adult Male Criminals," called to take an affectionate farewell of twenty-six "reformed" adult males, &c., who were about to be shipped to the United States. The proceedings were highly interesting, especially to the criminals IRELAND.

An inundation of the river Or has done much damage to the city of Cork. The water rose above the quay and suspended, and the stores of the flooded districts had to be closed. A portion of the quay near Camden Place gave way, and caused the loss of eight to twenty lives, it inundated from the various streams, and a great many

SPAIN.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, at which the Queen presided, the question respecting a Protestant burial ground was finally settled, the Cabinet resolving that a special burial ground should be set apart for the interment of Protestants, whether with or without the right to perform religious ceremonies is not said.

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S COMMERCIAL

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n any one counting house.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

New York, November 11, 1853.

1. The following named Officers are assigned to the command of the departments organized in General Orders No. 25, from the War Department, viz: Brevet Major General John E. Wool, to the department the East; Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, to the department of the West; Bvt. Major Gen. Persifer F. Smith, to the department of Texas; Brevet Brigadier General John Garland, to the department of New Mexico; Brevet Brigadier General Ethan A. Hitchcock, to the department of the Pacific. The latter is, by direction of the President, placed on duty according to his brevet

2. Brevet Major and Assistant Adjutant General Francis N. Page is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the department of the West. He will report by letter to Gen. Twiggs, and await his orders in St. Louis.

Brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant General David

R. Jones is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the department of the Pacific, and will report in person with-

3. Until the arrangements centemplated with regard to the Indians of Texas can be carried out, the troops at Fort Belknap, department of the West, will be under the orders of the commander of the department of Texas.

4. For special reasons, the troops at the post about to be established on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, de-

partment of Texas, will, for the present, be under the orders of the commander of the department of New 5. The records of the Eastern and Western Divisions will be transferred to the headquarters of the departments of the East and West respectively. Those of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth departments will be sent to the headquarters of the department of the East; those of the sixth and seventh departments to the headquarters of the department of the West; and those of the tenth and eleventh departments, if they have not already been, will be sent to the headquarters of the department of the

6. Whenever military posts are abandoned the records will be sent to the headquarters of the department in which they are situated.

7. The armories, arsenals, and permanent recruiting depots are not included, except for purposes of inspection in the departments in which they are situated. 8. The headquarters of the sixth infantry will remain

for the winter at Jefferson Barracks. 9. When their services can be dispensed with in the Cherokee Nation by Gen. Twiggs, the two companies of Mounted Riflemen (A and K) will proceed to the headquarters of the regiment in Texas. On their arrival the two companies of the seventh infantry, now in Texas, (A and I,) will take post at Fort Belknap.

By command of Major General Scorr:

IRWIN McDOWELL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 3, 1853. The Attorney General having given an opinion that soldiers re-enlisting in accordance with the provisions of the 29th section of the act of July 4, 1838, and under the conditions of the 3d section of the act of June 17, 1850, are entitled to the benefit of both those acts, so much of the order of this Department of June 22, 1850, [see General Orders No. 20, of June 22, 1850,] as prohibits the payment of the bounties given by both those acts is h by rescinded.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, acts is here-Secretary of War.

By order: S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. First Dragoons .- Brevet 2d Lieut. Kenner Garrard, to be 2d Lieut., Oct. 31, 1853, vice Graham, resigned.

Mounted Rijlemen.—Capt. John S. Simonson, Major, Sept. 16, 1853, vice Sanderson, deceased. 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Rhett, to be Captain, Sept. 16 1853, vice Simonson, prometed. 2d Lieut. Wm. F. Lane, to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 16. 1853, vice Rhett, promoted.

Byt. 2d Lieut. George B. Crosby, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1853, vice Lane, promoted. First Artillery .- 24 Lieut. William Silvey, to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1853, vice Woods, resigned. Bvt. 2d Lieut. John M. Schofield, to be 2d Lieutenant.

Aug. 31, 1853, vice De Veuve, resigned. Bvt. 2d Lieut. George Bell, to be 2d Lieutenant, Oct Second Artillery.—Byt. 2d Lieut. George S. Hartsuff, to be 2d Lieutenant, June 12, 1853, vice McNiel, deceased.

Byt. 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Smith, to be 2d Lieutenant, July

, 1853, vice Haines, promoted. Bvt. 2d Lieut. M. M. Blunt, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1853, vice Hascall, resigned.
 Bvt. 24 Lieut. Thomas M. Vincent, to be 2d Lieutenant,

Byt. 2d Lieut. Henry C. Symonds, to be 2d Lieutenant,
Oct. 18, 1853, vice Moore, promoted.

Third Artillery.—Byt. 2d Lieut. S. Mowry, to be 2d
Lieutenant, September 6, 1853, vice Smith, promoted.
Byt. 2d. Lieut. George A. Bissell, to be 2d Lieutenant,
Oct. 2, 1853, vice Patton, promoted.

Fourth Artillery.—2d Lieut. Truman K. Walbridge, to Oct. 8, 1853, vice Platt, promoted.

be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1853, vice Whiting, deceased. Byt. 2d Lieut. John Mendenhall, to be 2d Lieutenant Oct. 8, 1853, vice Walbridge, promoted.

SWAMP LANDS IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

The Surveyor General of Missouri and Illinois has completed his report of the swamp lands assigned to those to the States in which they lie. We annex a general recapitulation, showing the quantity in each State. It is believed that the report approximates very nearly in general the soil is so rich as to make it very valuable :

General recapitulation, stating the number of acres of land in each and all the Land Districts in the States of Missouri and Illinois:

MISSOURI.

Springfield St. Louis. Jackson 1 Palmyra Fayette. Plattsburg Milan Clinton	34,974-46 11,063-14 ,848,237-80 63,241-94 67,996-66 312,145-46 197,413-04 230,899-07
Grand total of acres2 ILLINOIS.	
Quincy. Shawneetown Danville. Kaskaskia Vandalia. Palestine. Chicago Edwardsville. Dixon Springfield.	146,816-66 508,769-46 476,301-01 113,639-15 215,490-73 158,558-89 124,556-47 104,477-02 369,762-63 157,263-26
Grand total of acres	,370,635-00 Republican.

ANOTHER CRUISE OF A BOTTLE. Mail Steamer Philadelphia, 27th June, 1853, at 4 P. M., from New Orleans to Aspinwall: Latitude 18° north.

Longitude 83° 12' west. When found please mention date and place, and comnunicate to Lieut. MAURY, National Observatory, Wash-JAS. P. McKINSTRY, Comdr. Found about two miles north of Indian River Bar, Flo-

F. WOODBRIDGE. rida, October 24, 1853. Brevet Major U. S. A. Drift N. by E. 1 E. 593 miles.

A WOMAN SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET .- The Whice of West Troy had a grand torchlight procession on Saturday evening. While passing through the principal avenue of that village, opposite the planing mill of Messrs. Rousseau & Easton, a night watchman, named James Tempenny, in their employ, who was standing in the se-cond story doorway of the building, discharged a revolver loaded with slugs in the direction of the procession. The ball fortunately passed over the heads of those in the street, and penetrated a board on the house opposite. Tempenny, a moment afterwards, discharged the revolver a second time in the direction of the crowd. This time he recklessly sent the soul of an innocent and unsuspecting female unwarned into eternity. A Miss Kearn, who was walking the street is company with another lady and gentleman, was instally killed by receiving the ball discharged from the revoter in the hands of Tempenny.

In the United States Ciruit Court at Providence (R. I.) Judge Curtis delivere a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he dwelt at legth upon the law of Congress forbidding flogging in the navy and in vessels of commerce. He maintained that the flogging that is prohibited in this act is only the bgging that had been practiced in the navy-that is, with he "cat." The law does not. the Judge says, prohibitany other mode of correcting passengers in the cabin, in full view of whom the occurrent took place."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

THE POETICAL WORKS OF GEORGE P. MORRIS. A more superb volume than this has never been issued from the American press. A royal octave vellum, with gorgeous binding, and thirteen original illustrations, and a portrait of the author! Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, of New York, has acquired a high reputation for his publication of beautiful books; but none have appeared from his press superior, so beautiful as this; and as a gift-book for the approaching gift-season none can be more appropriate. We need say not one word of the contents of this

gorgeous octavo. With the name and fame of Monnis who is not familiar? His songs are on every piano, and are sung by every sweet voice in the land. To particuarize his lyrics, to pretend to designate which are more worthy of eulogy than others, would be almost invidious. They are all pure, poetical, beautiful; all of them gems; and while this splendid volume would be a brilliant ornament to every American centre table, as the production of America's song-writer, it contains not one verse to which the most fastidious parent could object for his daughter's eye.

We are glad to perceive that this beautiful volume is appreciated. It meets with desered admiration every

rican press. Previously to the publication of this volume the poems of Gen. Morris have not been procurable in a collected form. Before every piano-forte in the civilized world his songs have lain among the heaps of sheet music. Every voice has sung them, every ear has been charmed with them, every heart has been touched, every mind has been enlivened, cheered, and inspired by them. Scarcely a hymn-book has been published for the last twenty years in which his productions have not had a have been sung and recited so frequently that probably there is not a single reader of this journal who cannot repeat some stanzas by the author of 'Woodman, Spare that Tree.' Yet it is only at this late day that these productions, so popular, so widely known, so universally ad mired, have been collected into a volume. What American will not desire to possess the works of a poet who has given the wings of song and the melody of verse to the patriotic feelings and domestic affections which are so peculiar and so dear to the American heart?"

INFIDELITY: Its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies, Evangelical Alliance, by Rev. Thomas Peanson, of chievous boy had crept in overhead, where there was no Scotland. New York: published by Carter & Brothers, floor, and undertaken to walk a beam, but making a false sold by Gray & Ballantyne: 1 vol., pp. 620.

This work has attained great celebrity in England, and deservedly so. Dr. CAMPBELL says: "If this Essay was the only product of the Alliance, it would be worth all the time and money expended in its creation." have here the latest forms of infidelity-not the skepticism of Hobbes and Hume, of Voltaire and of Paine, but of Hegel, of Strauss, of Emerson, and Parker, the men of the present day, and whose writings, in various guises, are to be found spread broadcast over the land. The topics treated of by Mr. Pearson, with masterly skill, are these: Insidelity, as manifested in its various aspects of Atheism, Pantheism, Naturalism, or the denial of the Divine providential government of the world; Pseudo-Spiritualism, or the school of "progress;" Indifferentism, or the denial of man's responsibility; Formalism, or the religion of forms; and the Causes of the Insidelity of our age is shown in its relations to speculative philosophy, to social disoffection, to the corruptions of Christianity, to religious intolerance, and the disunion of the Christian Church; and the Agencies of Infidelity are considered as manifold in the modern press, the modern clubs, the modern schools, and the modern pulpit. The author has thus fully possessed the reader of his Essay with the condition of of England, or France, or Germany, but of the world, at the present time. Every minister and every general scholar must feel that this is a volume of which they should be all possessed, and carefully study.

THE LAW AND TESTIMONY, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World." New York: published by Carter & Brothers : sold by Gray & Ballantyne.

and which, in supplying, she says: "It has not its fellow n the market; or, if it have, it is a fellow that nobody knows." This is somewhat hazardous to say, for it does not greatly differ from Gaston's Collection, a book nearly a century old, which is no doubt on the shelves of many clergymen whose collections to their libraries began twenty or thirty years since. This is a very good book, and useful to Sunday school teachers.

ARRIGUE & CHRISTERN'S MONTHLY BULLETIN OF GERMA LITERATURE. New York. November, 1853.

The above is the title of a monthly periodical publishad in Naw York by Messra. Garrigue & Christern, foreign booksellers in that city. We believe ourselves to be doing a favor to such of our readers as have occasion to fresh as when first issued. purchase books either from Germany or any other part pleted his report of the swamp lands assigned to those of the continent in thus apprising them of its publicaMassachusetts for trial, &c., seems after all likely to
States, under the act of Congress granting these lands tion, if they are not already aware of it. This mouthly escape a just punishment. The Springfield Republican bulletin, consisting of a classified report of new and forth- says: coming publications in Germany, has been established in shire county, on Monday last, when his bonds for appearance order to meet the want felt by the American scholar of a for trial were fixed at \$1,500. He has sent to New York to to the full amount of swamp lands in the respective states. At all events, if properly taken care of, activity of the German literary and scientific world, by probably will, there will be the end of the case. Nobody can suppose that he will ever show his head in a Massachusetts which he might, in a measure, "judge of its products bethe lands thus donated to the States will in time be valuable. Which he might, in a measure, "judge of its products be-court, with a fine of \$5,000 and the penitentiary impending, able. Much of the land can and will be reclaimed, and fore concluding to send for them merely on the strength so long as he can get off by paying \$1,500." of their title."

This bibliographical catalogue, as we may call it, of German publications is prepared for the press by one member of the above-named firm, alternately resident at Leinzig the control of the German publications of the German publications is prepared for the press by one definition of the above-named firm, alternately resident at Leinzig the control of the German publication of one Foster Wentworth (father of the deceased) Leipsic, the centre of the German book market. For the for a pension, as heir at law of Sarah Eveleth, mother of present year Mr. Garrigue is abroad. Some idea may be said Foster Wentworth. The deceased lived in Greene. formed of the scope of the work by a glance at the contents of the present number, consisting first of "Literary Notices," followed by a list of new publications under the Notices," followed by a list of new publications under the heads of-I. Theology and Philosophy; II. Philology, Padagogies, Languages, Bibliography, Literary History; III. the foot of east 25th street, which was completely de-Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Astronomy; IV. Medicine, stroyed, together with the Empire Iron Works, Empire Surgery, Anatomy; V. History, Mythology, Archaelogy, Geography, Political Economy; VI. Fine Arts, Architecture; VII. Belles Lettres; VIII. Commerce, Farming, Horticulture, Mining, Engineering, Technology. A supplement, also, contains a list of German periodicals in every de-partment of human study and pursuit broke out in the block of houses in Greenwich street, partment of human study and pursuit. known as Knox's factory, which was entirely consumed

We have only to add that "The Monthly Bulletin" i furnished gratuitously by the publishers to all applicants blind factory, a firearm, and other manufactories. interested in foreign literature; the nominal charge, 25 postage.

We may further say that having had frequent occasion to entrust Messrs. Garrigue & Christern with the execution of our orders for European books, we have always found them exceedingly prompt and reasonable.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Butler, Methodist clergyman of Westfield, was walking across a room on Friday, when she uttered a scream, and fell lifeless to the floor. posed to have died of an affection of the heart.

DESPERATE AFFRAY .- The Louisville Courier gives the following account of an affray on board the steamboat Dresden, near Helena, Arkansas, in which two persons were killed and three others wounded :

"About one handred Irishmen, who had been employed to work on the levees in Arkansas, were deek passengers on the Dresden. An old lady from Kentucky, with her two children, who were also deck passengers, was greatly imposed on by some of these people. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr. James Sullivan, of Maysville, (Ky.) took the part of the lady and remonstrated with the men on their conduct. The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan, one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker. He instantly drew his revolver, and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart and fell dead in his reach. shot through the heart and fell dead in his tracks. Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cut-ting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not ting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to recover. A third was shot in the arm, which was badly shattered and broken. An Irish woman, who belonged to the party, was shot in the abdomen, and she died the same night. She was struck by a stray ball, as the pistol was not almed at her. By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, the struck by a stray ball, as the pistol was not almed at her. By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, the struck by a stray ball, as the pistol was not almed at her. By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, the struck beaten, and badly cut, and was left for dead. He discharged from the revolver in the hands of Tempenny.

The ball entered her forebad at the right side, and passed entirely through her brien, lodging in the other side of her head. She died instaitly. Tempenny was the same evening arrested.—Alban Transcript.

umbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, terribly beaten, and badly cut, and was left for dead. He was taken to the forward part of the boat by some of the evening arrested.—Alban Transcript.

was badly cut in five different places, one on the throat and one or two on the body being severe wounds: and his head was very badly hurt by the blow from the poker. His inju-ries appeared to be so severe that it was thought impossible he could survive during the night, but next day he was bet-ter. The affair occurred shortly after leaving Memphis, and when only four or five miles below that city. As may well be -imagined, it produced the most intense excitement on the boat, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the lady

MISCELLANY.

A letter from Mr. GERRIT SMITH says that he is suffering from a rush of birod to the head, which he fears will unfit him for taking his seat in Congress.

A telegraphic despatch from Louisville states that the steamer Volante has been burnt on the Yazoo river. One passenger was burnt to death. The boat and cargo are a

Charleston papers rejoice at the recent conviction of Thomas Motley, of Walterborough, (S. C.) for murdering a runaway slave.

The Congregational meeting-house at Greenfield Hill (Ct.) was destroyed by fire on Sunday sight. It is sup-posed to have caught from a defect in the stove.

A typographical error in a Cleveland paper made one of the hills of Japan only five hundred miles high. In this next issue the editor requests his readers to decina to 2,689,500 feet from the former statement.

The members of the Mariboro' (Md.) bar held a meeting on the Sth instant for the purpose of adopting suitable testimonials of respect for the memory of three of their associates, John B. Brooke, Trueman Trier, and Richard H. Bryan, Esqs., all of whom have died since the last term of the Court.

Some chap has been made to suffer pretty severely out appreciated. It meets with descript admiration every where. Review, magazine, newspaper, all seem to delight to do it honor. We subjoin, as a sample of what is said of it, a few lines from a whole column of praise by "the poet-editor" of the Louisville Journal:

"A handsomer, more tempting, and dainty book, we may confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been issued from the Amemay confidently say, has not been say the say that the same say the say that the same say that the same say the say that the same say thing out West.

MARYLAND IN 1639 .- In an act passed in relation to the estates of insolvent debtors it was provided "that debts for wine and hot waters be not satisfied till all other debts be paid." Indeed, in a note on this passage, in Bozman's history of Maryland, it is very creditably and truly observed that "this legislative frown (if we may so call it) upon the excessive use of spirituous liquors might place. In annuals, magazines, newspapers, school-books, The pernicious effects of our modern 'hot waters,' such collections of poetry, they have circulated all over the as rum, brandy, and whiskey, on the morals as well as rum, brandy, and whiskey, on the morals as well as be copied by our State Legislature of the present day. health of the people of this State are beyond all calcula-tion. They not only generate idleness, but thin the po-pulation of the country."—Clipper.

Letters from Havana, dated 3d instant, state that the British Consul General had officially advised Gen. CANEDO of the landing of two more cargoes of slaves, numbering five hundred, on the south side of the island.

The congregation in attendance at one of the churches in South Boston on Sunday last were surprised in the midst of divine service to see a human leg suddenly pro-NFIDELITY: Its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies, being the Prize Essay of the British Organization of the with no essential damage, ensued. It seems that a misstep he found himself in the predicament above described

During the play of Romeo and Juliet, at the Memphis Theatre, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Charles, who was acting the part of Mercutio, was seriously stabbed in the side by a sword in the hands of Tybalt, Mr. Wilkins. When Mercutio said "I am peppered for this world, &c , he did not know but what it was really the case. He played his part out, however, without any body in the house having perceived that any thing of the kind had happened.

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR SAFFOLD .- It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Chancellor Joseph P. SAFFOLD, who breathed his last at his residence in this city on the 4th instant, after a few days' illness. This nouncement will be received throughout the State with the deepest regret and sorrow: No man in our commu-nity had a higher character for all the attributes that adorn human nature than the deceased, and few will leave so many sincere friends to shed a tear over their graves. Mr. Saffold had but recently received the ap-pointment of Chancellor from the Governor, and his friends looked forward with pleasure to the career thus opened to him, an office he would have filled, as his life and acquirements attested, with honor to himself and the State .- Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, 5th.

THREE MEN DROWNED .- A sail-boat was upset near Newcastle, on the Delaware, on Saturday evening, and only one out of four young men who were on a gunning excursion were saved. Those drowned were William Fisher, of New York, Wm. L. Ellsworth, formerly of New York, and William Bardotte.

· FORGERY .- Graham & Co., druggists, of New York, have It is indeed a novel book for a novelist to lay before the public. She hopes to supply a want which she has felt, York, was the one forged. The active partner of the firm has run off. Forgeries of this kind generally com-mence with the use of an endorsed name which is meant to be protected at maturity, and perhaps in many in-stances is protected, and the forgery continued on for a long time, until a pressure in the money market brings it all to light. Here, as in every other sin, let young men beware the first step. No man ever prospers by a di-

A MISER .- The Boston Herald say examining the assets of Jonathan Kiarball, Esq., of Lisbon, who died lately, aged about 8s years, the appraisers found near \$6,000 in his trunk, most of which had been there for several years. With the rest was \$200 in bills of the Lancaster Bank, dated twenty years ago, and as

YANKEZ SULLIVAN, the prize-fighter who was taken to

"He had his examination before Justice Tucker, of Berk-

SUICIDE IN JAIL .- Arnold Wentworth committed sui-

A great fire broke out at New York on Thursday morning in the rear of Brooks's Piano Forte Manufactory, at Feed Mills, and a large building known as Chapman's Building, occupied by mechanics. By this calamity about one thousand persons have been suddenly thrown out of employ. The estimated loss of the fire is about \$150,000.
Whilst this fire was raging furiously and the firemen

At Philadelphia, last week, a little girl named Mary cents, when paid, being applied to the pre-payment of the Robson, aged eight years, on returning home from school passed beneath a scaffold, when one of the workmen let fall a hatchet, which struck directly upon the poor child's head, just above the frontal bone, and inflicted a wound which proved fatal.

> DEATH IN THE PULPIT .- The Worcester Spy states that Rev. SETH ALDEN, of Lincoln, while supplying the Unitarian pulpit at Westboro' on Sunday last, suddenly fell back in the pulpit and instantly expired. His age was sixty.

> The Fox girls, having rapped a large fortune out of the pockets of the people, have purchased a fine place in Har-monia (N. Y.) and retired to private life. If spiritualism is a humbug they have found it a profitable one at least. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT has reached a height of

> 146 feet, to which it is hoped four feet more will be added before the weather shall be so cold as to require suspension of operations for the season. The number of hands at present employed, including watchmen, is about fifty. Hollow axles are being extensively adopted on the Lon-

> Homer, Cortland county, in a building occupied by eight or ten Irish families. During the excitement one of those crazy busy bodies who always attend fires, and do more harm than good, caught up an infant and threw it out of the window of the second story. Luckily, a gentleman below saw it coming,

> WHAT IS A LETTER !- This question is answered by a poet thus happily:

What is a letter? Let affection tell ! A tongue that speaks for those who absent dwell.; A silent language uttered to the eye, Which envious distance would in vain deny; A link to bind where circumstances part, A nerve of feeling stretched from heart to heart, Formed to convey, like an electric chain, The mystic flash, the lightning of the brain; And thrill at once, through its remotest link,

The throb of passion by a drop of ink.